The Planter-Fertilizers. By some disadventure we did not receive

the Planter of the present month in due time. We saw it noticed elsewhere, and wondered how it was that we were neglect-No. of the Planter intended for us had " taken the wrong shoot." We cannot get along without the Planter. It has become a sort of necessity to us as well as to the farmor, although our farming experience has not proved our skill or ended in our gain. This fact we confessed on a certain occasion, and our fried Colonel NoLAND blurts it out in the Planter. We confessed in a rather extravagant way that our cabbages cost us three dollars per head. This was not altogether the sober truth, but more of a convivial Munchausenism, covering up a bit of practical information not without value to men who live in cities and are yet ambitious of talking tillage and getting credit for big tillage. We must busband the lands-recabbages, beets, radishes, and their highly duce expenditure-increase gains-narrow respectable relations. No man can follow farming successfully and devote himself to snother pursuit in the city. Farming requires for its successful and advantageous management as much experience as any other occupation on earth-and we are almost reedy to say more. And the man who hopes to follow a different pursuit and run a handsome farm as a "side-show" will pay heavily fore have given in our unskilled way a space for his experiment. It can hardly fail to be a | to it not at all beyond its importance. source of pleasure to him; but be will find it the dearest-bought pleasure he can indulge. Taking his outlay for tillage in his No. 8 of this exceedingly valuable publicaa bsence by proxy, and also his expenses in tion, of which the Rev. John William Jones, coming and going and keeping the commis- the secretary of the Southern Historical Sosary department at his country paradise al- elety, is editor. We look upon it as one of there is exactly the point at which the pro- perceive and comprehend matters, and to proprietor may justify his enterprise. The digest them and deduce from them the point amount of pleasure any man will enjoy from amines and analyzes and presents the statethis indescribable felicity of coquetting with ment of may be relied upon as just and accuance an immense outlay. It is only necessary | may be set down as authority—as correct and for any man who contemplates this sort of fair—as material for history. In this refelicitous life to ask whether he has means to spect we regard these papers as of inestienable him to stand it. If he has, let him go mable value, and that portion of our Virit. If he has not, let him avoid it as he would ginia society, which may be considered the a great evil; for it will surely bring him to conservators of the public peace, as well as grief. We have given up cabbages and de- the public fame, cannot err in taking care of termined to remain content with our city | these papers any more than they can in giv- correspondents. Our people are emotional. occupation and our own "cabbage-head" until we are rich enough to act otherwise. So much for this point. We notice that

our friend, Major NowLAND, alludes to a pear in a report of his remarks by the sec- of the civil war, retary of the Society. As to the matter of the report of them it becomes no great matwill readily acquiesce in the Colonel's present account of his own opinions.

The issue discussed in the club was as to and use concentrated fertilizers altogether as the cheapest when the cost of accumulating the domestic manures and the hauling of them out upon the fields was considered, and when their condition after exposure to rains, and frosts, and winds was considered-a condition, by the way, which no good farmer will allow. His "home-made manures" should be kept under shelter and ever preserved from injury. There is no use in saving manure at all if it is to be left open and exposed to injury that will make it valueless. Colonel NOLAND is right in his calimate of such manures. They are half water in weight, and their fertilizing properties are so much exhausted that it is nearly a futile effort to improve land with their aid. Let us hope that this foolish system of husbandry is at an end. They were poor farmers who pursued it. Bad as they dld with scattering exhausted manure upon which neither the commercial manures nor their own badly-saved home manure can soon recover them.

Colonel NoLAND advised, as a better way of applying the offal of cattle to fields, the feeding of them on the fields. In this he spoke as a grazier-as one who had more extile than he could well house, and who had wide surfaces of grass lands to be refreshed by top-dressing. This is practiced in some sections, but English graziers generally pursue the different plan of stalling and solling. How may of our farm-ers in the middle and tidewater region would be able to adept the Colonei's advice? Few indeed. No. . We want here to reduce surfaces-to bring winter work in a small circle—to shelter the stock—to gather up all waste and offal every day and to put It under shelter-to leave the fields untredden in wet weather-and to give the cattle a little exercise in good weather upon fields intended for pasturage. This is the system that will suit agriculture in these districts. It would lead to wise economy-cut down excess of cattle-make the best use of things that make manures-preserve cleanliness, and inculeate probity.

Even in Colonel Negamb's letter in the Planter he persists in underrating the value of domestic manures, in speaking of them as expense, and placed "in a hill-side farm. Jones, rector of the church at City Point. "yard exposed to rainfall and water-flow which rob the pile of what little fertility "the partial rotting of such matter lets &c. loose)," as though this was the general charnoter of that manure. This is the manure he says he condemns, as he ought those present at the time of the doubte above alineded to that when the plan of saving stable and dairy manures by putting them under a shed was mentioned be assumed that they would, thus sheltered, purpose that they would, thus sheltered, purpose that they would, thus sheltered, purpose that they would that they would, thus sheltered, purpose that the manure were gathered every meaning and thus protected, it would not the family and the population, as to who the St. Pours of all linois. Bishop Lay, while meaning and thus protected, it would not the bishoppic of Easter Mary family.

The Hendrick's enthusiasism has evaporated; for the bulk of the fortunes of the English aristecracy. Real estate in New York elty, Just now, is by no means so results and the claim of the first line of the line of the sum remaining, butter diministence to the same and Lay, and probably charge an to. But it will be remembered by

tie chance to save manure on the farm oxcept in feeding the cattle on the fields, which is a system that would not suit in the middle and tidewater district and at best we apprehend would be a considerable waste of an invaluable fertiliser.

But Colonel Negans favors the commercial fertilizer in a way which is good-i. e., conneeted with "green fallowing." In that way the volatile manures may be made of some protracted advantage. In no other. ed. But upon examination we found that a Our friend Mr. Barrous, of Orange, can explain bis own views of the "concentrated." We value them only as auxiliary. Good and neat husbandry requires the utilizing of every means of fertilizing that is under the farmer's eye and hand. After that he should use the outside agencies as he is able, but never upon the foolish system of "skinning" his land. He should see that no fertilizer is cast upon his soil merely to stimulate the production of a single crop that is to be taken away next year, like a dead body that leaves no life after it, and whose death seems to be mourned by the land itself in the weeds of desolation.

This subject is exceedingly interesting. The present is a turning point in Virginia the surface of tillage-increase the care and system of husbandry-adopt the close sys- sisted by others, and only now, after several tem and discard the expensive one. In years' discussion, is the matter likely to be short, we must make more and waste less. settled in court. And in this very matter of fertilizers there is a great deal that bears directly upon the question of the order of economy and husbandry the farmer shall adopt. We there-

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PAPERS .- We have ways ready for self and family, we have no the most valuable publications of the day. doubt that a proper ledger of the expendi- It is solid and reliable. The gentleman who with the malicious stabbing of one Critz. ture and gains on account of the farm will conducts it is not a man of fancy and " highrate the cabtages at somewhere about three falutin." He is a practical, sincere gentledellars per head, and other things accord- man, well endowed with that admirable ingly-i. c., unless he offsets the account by faculty which the legal profession, we bean unascertainable amount of pleasure. And lieve, style "apprehension"—the power to real smount of health along with the vast of justice-i. e., judgment. What he excountry joys are always enough to everbal- rate. Therefore these papers, which he edita, ing all the aid in their power to the Southern Historical Society.

We have already noticed the important paper in this No .- viz., the "Treatment of debate in the Henrico Agricultural Society | Prisoners." It should be considered as valuin which we were a participant. He writes able at the North as it is in the South, beto correct some errors which he contends ap- cause it is the truth on an important matter

To Mr. DISRAELI is awarded the credit of ter, since he disclaims opinions attributed a triumph in getting an addition to the titles to him and states those he entertains under of the Queen. The popular indignation tohis own name. We are sure the secretary, wards the movement came too late. The claiming to report him as he understood him, Premier pushed the bill with strategic energy, and it was out of the woods before the public clamor could be heard. But then the Premier committed the indiscretion of the comparative value of commercial ferti- declaring that the title was designed to assure lizers and putrescent manures -i. e., the the Indian people that England would reguanos, phosphates, &c., manufactured for sist the encroachments of Russia. This gave agricultural purposes, and the manures the Czir a change, which he has most admisaved from the offal and accumulated refuse rably made available. Russia officially reof domestic economy. When Colonel NoLANB cognized the fitness of the title, and the commenced his address he stated the issue Czar will, when the Queen issues her provery broadly, and left the impression that he clamation, forward to London a telegraph would reject domestic manures altogether expressing this sentiment. This rather knocks Disnami.

> PUBLIC DOCEMENTS .- We are indebted to the Hon. G. C. WALKER for the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1875.

Why does A. F. BoyLE, of Washington, bore us with his letters? We don't want them, and shall never publish one of them unless paid for as an advertisement.

Stuff and nonsense, GREGORY and CAM-BRON. The trouble is that Petersburg is not able to support two daily papers. Why

The March No. of the Louisville Home and School Journal of Popular Education contains a long article on the sentence "The house is being built." It is the work of Professor Carkin Harrison, a native of this their lands we think, they did worse with the city. It is seholarly, and to us very interestconcentrated manures. For they sought to ing. We have almost concluded to fors wear pay themselves every year by skinning their criticism upon grammatical points, but we their land, and each year they were hurrying shall perhaps, have a word or two to say on their lands to the point of exhaustion, and Professor Harmson's side. The editor of have now brought them to a stage from the Journal differs with Professor Harbison (we'll bet that the editor says "differs from") in some notes that are little creditable to his sagacity or his knowledge of the subject.

Letter from Petersburg.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] PRYSESSURG, April 10, 1876. Information has been received of the death, in the parish of Assumption, La., on the 30th ultimo, of Mr. A. Sidney Robertson, for many years a resident of Petersburg. Mr. Robertson was about sixty-nine years of age, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He leaves a number of near relatives in this city and section, besides many warm personal

Richard Vier (a negro), aged forty-five not incline Republicans to join the years, was found dead at his house, in Bland-Democratic party. Thus they are faced ord yesterday morning. He was alive at 12 with the problem of how to elect a clock on Saturday night, at which time be President with Democratic votes alone. The was visited by ene of his neighbors. A jury of inquest met on the premises yesterday afternoon, and after hearing all the evidence nati, and the schemes and intrigues of the in the case rendered a verdict that the deceased died for want of proper attention in unquestionably give color to such hopes, match him in wealth. The house of Rothsregard to food and clothing and from ex- Like a skilful player at cards who holds a child is a partership concern, and can

The delegates to the Grand Lodge I. O.

a "pseudo putresence," accumulated at great | Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. V. Rev. Dr. Gibson, of this city, and prob-be a factious element like the inflationists of ably others. The programme of the day Indiana and Ohio the great balance-wheel will otherwise embrace singing, recitations, of the united southern delegation will keep

Virginia it is probable Rev. John H. D. fashiohed Democratic ticket. It was plenti-Wingfield, D. D., late rector of St. Paul's ful and noisy enough at the beginning of the church in this city, but now missionary, session, but it has all died away little by little

he Council for the high position.

a commences the high position. This commendes the hinth week of the revival meetings at the First Baptist church. During this period one hundred and seve nine persons have snade profession of faith one hundred and seventeen of whom have folloed the church. The pastor has conducted the services unaided the whole time-

preaching every night in the week, and twice on Sunday. The revival has been one of the most remarkable we have had in Petersburg for a long while. At the colored Pirst Bapfist church the revival commenced some weeks ago also continues. There have been 101 professions of faith and eighty additions to the church. The pastor baptized twenty-seven candidates yesterday and fifty-three on the Sunday

In the Catholic and Episcopal churches o this city yesterday (Palm Sunday) the services were very impressive and the congregations unusually large. In the Catholic church the ceremony of blessing and distributing evergreens was performed.

The commissioners appointed by the Hust ings Court, upon application of the Council, to ascertain a just compensation for certain lands on Liberty street, needed by the city for widening and improving that thorough fare, met this afternoon to make up their estimate, report of which will be made to the Hustings Court next week. The widen ing of this street, while favored by some of the property-owners thereon, has been re-

From Patrick County. PATRICE COURTHOUSE, VA., April 7, 1876. Editors Dispatch: We have had quite a spell of court. Our County Court commenced on the 28th of March, and continued in session for three days-Judge S. T. Staples presiding. The Judge did a brisk busiless-tried two felonies in two days. Joseph Ratcliffe, for breaking and entering the house of one Mrs. Spencer, and stealing therefrom one gold watch and other valuable property was found guilty, and, according to the finding of the jury, he was sentenced to term of five years in the penitentiary. The next case was that of Gorman Via, charged The two last are negroes. Owing to some informality of the proceeding the accused was discharged; but he was immediately arrested again, and confined in jail to await further proceeding. Bill Lawson (colored). an old offender, was then tried for breaking into the house of Howard & Simmons, and stealing a quantity of meat. He was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to two ears in the penitentiary.

On the 1st day of April Judge W. M. Tredway commenced the spring term of our Circuit Court. He dispatched business with his accustomed ease and dignity. A good one case of felony continued—the case of Gilbert Boswell for grand larceny.

During court our people, true to their ancient custom, did considerable speculation as to our approaching fall election for President. Hancock seems to be the favorite. We like the suggestion of one of your It would be a great thing in this centennial year to have before the country two such names as Hancock and Adams. It would produce great enthusiasm, and success would crown our standard with victory. For Congress we shall have a great deal of mar œuvring, and we predict that the present incumbent from this district will find that "uneasy is the head that wears a crown." Our county has several aspirants for congressional honors; each of them has active friends who will press their claims. and it is thought that either one of the gen tlemen would sacrifice their personal comforts for the good of their country. It is even thought that there will be at least fifty gentlemen in this district willing to relieve Congressman Cabell of the labors of his responsible position.

The weather is still very unfavorable for farming, and it is thought that the wheat has been damaged by the cold weather, and the jured. The tobaceo plants are nearly all killed, and all the early fruit, such as peaches, cherries, &c., are nearly all killed.

Memorial Services.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] STAUNTON, April 10, 1876. Last night Trinity (Episcopal) church wa hung in monroing on account of the death of Bishop Johns, and there were memorial services. Remarks were made by Rev. W. Q. Hullihep, who noted the fact that Bishop Johns was elected to the bishopric in this edifice by the Council in 1842; Dr. E. C. Fisher, who spoke of the fact that he was voted for Bishop Johns; Colonel James H. Skinner, and by Judge H. W. Sheffey, who offered a series of resolutions fitted to the sad occasion. The resolutions were adopted.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS-JUDGE DAVIS THE COMING MAN, PLAYING A WAITING GAME. A correspondent of the New York Tribune at Washington sends to that paper the following speculations as to the position of the Democrats on the presidential question:

question and uncommunicative as to the merits of particular men; in fact, a sort of Free-Masonry of silence seems to be abroad among them. Republicans say they are discouraged and demoralized, but they are not; they are only discreet. They see that nothing is to be gained by committing themselves to the candidacy of this or that prominent aspirant, and that by avoiding personal partisanship they keep an element of weakness out o their party. No one knows better than they conflict to cope with its antagonist. Some bitter lessons have been learned by these leaders during the last few months-bitter, but profitable. They have found that Grantism has not taken the soul out of the Republican party, as they believed a year ago. but that it is still in a vigorous, healthful organization that will throw the dead weight off its neck and go into the race as light of foot and strong of limb as ever if the politicians do not handicap it with a bad candidate at Cincinnati. They have found, that all the disclosures of corrupin the National Administration do prospect would be disheartening were there not still hopes of a gross blunder at Cincin-Republican politicians here in Washington will be no difficulty about carrying out whatever planthere may be made. Should there

it in order. There is no longer any talk of an STEWART, THE MERCHANT PRINCE OF NEW YORK.

How He Compares with Vanderbils Astor, and the Bothschilds.

[From the New York World, 7th.] Among the many pretentious residences n New York, the pile of white marble on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, which invariably elicits the question "Who lives there?" strangers and others who see it for the first time, is the most pretentious. Should you chance that way any morning at about 9:30 o'c lock, you will see a pleasantfaced, rosy-cheecked, smooth-shaven carefully-dressed gentleman of medium height, little figure, and apparently of middle age come briskly down the steps and jump into a coupe standing in front of the door, which wheels away with him. Sometimes, on exceptionally fine days, he will spare the time for a constitutional, and walk rapidly down the avenue at a gait which few men of seventy-three years-for that is his age, though he looks twenty years younger-would attempt to imitate. This is A. T. Stewart, known at home and abroad as "The Great New York Dry Goods Merchant." He was born in the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, about 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and came to this city in 1828, at the age of twenty. He taught school for a short time, and then

opened a small dry goods store on the west side of Broadway opposite the Park. At that time John Jacob Astor was aiready worth millions, while Cornelius Vanderbilt, as captain for Thomas Gibbons, had been some six years in the steamboat business. Stuart was the last of the three to enter the race for wealth in this city, but he has made astonishing time since 1826. He had over his two competitors the advantage of a college education. His wonderful executive and administrative talent, combined with exceptional commercial sagacity and sleepless activity, soon placed him at the head of the dry-goods trade in this city. In 1848 he built the large marble store at Broadway and Chambers street, on the site of the and admit the error of the Democratic sens-"Washington Hotel," which will be remembered by old New Yorkers as a fashionable young bloods of the day used to meet, drink, talk, smoke, dine, and wine, and which, in fact, served all the purposes of a club, before those useful institutions came into vogue

advertisement through the length and breadth of the land. From 1848 his business grew rapidly, and gradually assumed the most colossal proportions. In some branches deal of civil business was disposed of, and of the business he had almost a monopoly. Buying in large quantities, and always for cash, he enjoyed great advantages in his foreign purchases, and, for a long time, the English, French, and German manufacturers made to him concessions which no other American house could obtain. He foresaw and prepared for the up-town movement by buying the land bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue. It is leasehold property, part of the old Randall farm, and held under Sailor's Snug Harbor leases. On these lots, covering an area of about two and one quarter acres, is erected the six-story iron building which now occupies it. The total investment, land and buildings, may be roughly estimated at \$2,750,000. To this establishment in 1862 Mr. Stewart removed his retail business, and from that time the down-town store was devoted entirely to wholesale trade.

Stewart's Tenth-Street store is the largest

eight floors-two below and six above

Paris which at all approaches it.

Stewart's dry-goods palace, as it was called,

was the marvel of the time. It acted as an

one quarter acres, thus making a total of eighteen acres devoted to retail dry-goods purposes. It requires 520-horse power to heat the buildings, run the elevators, and work the sewing-machines, which are all placed in a row on the fourth floor. There are about two thousand employes under pay: The disbursements for running expenses are over a million of dollars per annum. The wholesale and retail establishments combined have sold as high as \$50,-000,000 in one year. At present they probably run in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000 per annum. So rapid has been the up town movement in all branches of retail trade that Stewart's Tenth-Street store seems low down. Will Mr. Stewart build a third store above Arnold & Constable's and Johnson's? It has been talked of. But Mr. Stewart is now so much occupied with the care of his one of the delegates to that Council who various interests that it is more than doubtful if he embark again in the building of "drygoods palaces." He owns the Grand Union, the largest summer hotel at Saratoga. He has built up and owns a city on long Island, known as Garden City, and connected it with New York by a railroad running to Hunter's Point ferry, East river. This Gar-den City is one of his pet schemes. It is increasing in size and population every day. Few are aware of the gigantic enterprise he has engaged in at Glennam, near Fishkill, where he owns large mill properties, He pro-The attitude of the leading Democrats poses to erect at this spot-in fact, is now with regard to presidential candidates is a creeting-vast mills for general manufacturing puzzle. They are reticent on the general purposes, which, when completed, will astonish the country. He has conceived the idea of substituting domestic fabrics for a large line of foreign goods now necessarily imported, and will, when his new manufactories are completed and in operation, be enabled to offer to the American public a cheaper, better, and more enduring American fabric than any imported article of the same description now sold in this market. During a successful business career of fifty years Mr. Stewart has been a constant buyer

of real estate in this city, his holdings of that the Democratic party needs all its real property being only surpassed by those strength and resources in the approaching of the Astor family. Previous to the death of the Astor family. Previous to the death of the late William B. Astor, in the fall of the late William B. Astor, in the fall of 1875, A. T. Stewart was the second largest holder of New York city property. Since holder of New York city property. Since and other good the division of Mr. Astor's estate among his children, but principally between his two sons, John Jacob and William, many have thought that A. T. Stewart has been promoted to the first rank in the list of New York city real estate owners. We are not of that opinion. If, as is generally understood, the bulk of the Astor property was left to the eldest son of the late William B. Astor, the present John Jacob Astor is undoubtedly at this present writing the largest real estate owner in the city. We will not undertake to give the current rumors concerning Mr. Stewart's vast wealth. Suffice it to say that Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth is estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000, and Mr. Stewart is said to be the richer man of the twe. We very much doubt if there are to-day ten other men in the world who can weak hand, the policy of the Democrats is to not be fairly taken into consideration keep quiet, look cheerful, and wait for as against a single person in making O. F., which meets in Alexandria to-morthe mistakes of their over-confident comparisons of individual wealth. row, leave for that city to night. Each Lodge antagonists. Their Convention meets On the occasion of the election of Sir here will be represented.

A basket pic nic is to be given at Baylor's Crossing, on the City Point railroad, on Tuesday of next week, for the benefit of the Episcopal Sanday schools in Prince George county. There are four of these schools in the county, all of which will be out in force.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. V. chase by England of the Isthmus of Suez canal shares, Sir Nathaniel declared he was not a partner in the house of Rothschild. We can then fairly compare him with our New York millionaires. If the English papers are correct in their estimate of Sir Nathaniel's fortune, Mr. Stewart is probably the richer man of the two. We need not compare the fortunes of Stewart and Vanderbilt, with the vast landed estates torming the bulk of the fortunes of the

But Colonel Notann's view certainly gave and the community may be so give him up, 1988 OF THE RICHEST MEN IN THE 1 Joy a revenue of more than 23,000 or held a higher the B the Upper Hedse, is set down in the new lists as receiving from his saided estates in four English counties alone, exclusive of Ireland and London, in both of which he is a great proprietor, £127,633 in gold, or more than \$600,000. Our own impression is that £200,000 in gold, or \$1,000,000, would barely represent the annual rentals and profits of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart is a liberal patron of the fine arts. His picture gallery is one of the finest in the city. His latest acquisition is the famous new painting by Meissonier, called the "Charges des Guirassiers," representing a body of cavalry charging past Napoleon and his staff, who recognize the involuntary burst of enthusiasm from the men. The painting is the largest that has been sent from the studio of this artist, being eight fee across by four and a balf feet in height, and a human figure in the foreground is eighteen inches high. It cost in France \$60,000 gold. and with duties, expenses, gold premium, &c., cost Mr. Stewart \$75,000. Meissonie looks upon this picture-"1807," as he styles t-as his chef d'œuvre. In a charming letter to Mr. Stewart, dated Boissy, January 27 1876, and recently-published in the World, Meissionier says: "I have faith in my work Time will consolidate and strengthen it more and more; and I am also certain your enlightened love of art will protect in case there should be need." Mr. Stewart's daily life is that of a business man. He generally arrives at the Tenth-Street store about 10 in the morning, stays till 12, and then goes to the Chambers-Street establishment, where he remains till 5 or 5:30. In summer he takes a holiday at Saratoga. The Grand Union Hotel is conducted on a scale of magnificence that no other summer hotel can approach, and those who visit Saratoga trust that Mr. Stewart may long continue to own it.

Senator Hannibal Hamlin wants to increase the postage on third-class matter, including transient newspapers.—Alexandria Gazette. On the contrary, his bill provides for reducing postage on transient newspapers.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, unlike other

Democratic papers, is sensible enough to see

tors in voting against Mr. Dans. It says

their action is a proof of want of ability to resort some forty years ago, where the fulfil the duties for which they have been elected. The House Committee on Elections have decided, by a strict party vote, to give the

seat now held by Mr. Farwell, representative from the Third Illinois district, to Lemoine, the Democratic contestant. Blaine has returned to Washington exube-

rant and hopeful. He says that he expects to receive 160 votes on the first ballot at Cincinnati. F. G. Settle shot and killed Samuel Cowel

at Potosi, Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad Saturday afternoon. He then went home and shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. Settle has been station-agent at Potosi, and had been removed at the instigation of Cowel, who was engineer. A sixty-horse power-boiler, while being

tested at the shops of Sharpley & Wells, Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday, exploded, killing Charles Carter, foreman; John Maloney, caulker; and Charles Gamber, a boy, and seriously injuring others, including Samuel Ingraham, a boy, whose eyes were

A special train, with Canadian lumber, iron, steel, and native minerals, left Ontario Saturday for the Philadelphia Centennial Expesition.

Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate at San Francisco Friday, the latter to establishment of the kind in the world. There is nothing of the sort in London or run a mile and 550 yards. The Maid won in :191, beating Golden Gate three seconds. The property on the southwest corner of ground-each covering an area of two and Broadway and Twenty-first street. New York, has been sold for \$250,000. The origi-

nal owners refused \$450,000 two years ago. MARRIAGES. in this city, on Thursday, April 6. lev. J. B. Hutson, Mr. JOHN M. BUT. and Mrs. MARY BASTIN; both of

DEATES.

tichmond, Vs.

of his age.
The friends of his family and those of his father (William F. Taylor) are invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian church THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 4% o'clock. Died, on Sunday last, 9th instant, EMMETT MANSON, youngest son of Thomas S. and Hannah M. Riddick; aged five years, ten months; and twenty-eight days.

His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from Bread-Street Methodist Episcopal church;

Died, in Manchester, on the 10th instant, Mrs. ARMENIA JONES; aged fifty three.

The Temperance Order, of which she was a member, will escort her remains to their final resting place.

BELIGIOUS SERVICE AT THE OREGON HILL METHODIST CHURCH, conducted by members of the Christian Association,

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The memhers of JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 36,
A. F. 386 A. M., are requested to attend a
stated meeting THIS (Tuesdar) EVENING at 7
o'cleck. All master Masons in good standing are
fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
WALTER MOORE, Secretary.
April 11, A. L. 5876, A. D. 1876. ap 11-11

VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 2, K. VIRGINIA LODGE, NO. 2, A.
OF P.—A stated meeting will be held
THIS EVENING at Pythian Hall at 7%
o'clock—the last opportunity in which to
pay dues before becoming non-beneficial.
All Kuights in good standing are frater-All Kuights in good standing are fratermaily invited to attend.

By order of the C. C.

ap 11-1t* H. E. DOWNING, K. of R. & S.

OFFICH OF BICHMOND BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
THIRTBENTH AND MAIN STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

RICHMOND, April 11, 1876.

NOTICE.—The regular meeting of the RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILDING. LOAN. AND TRUST COMPANY will be held THIS EVENING at 7e-clock at the office of Milhiser & Straus, No. 6 Eleventh street.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, 22 11-14 Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-BERS of the BIRMINGHAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at 5 o'clock P. M., APRIL 13, 1876, at the Exchange Hotel, Rich. nond, Va., for the purpose of organization.

D. S. COOK.

H. C. CABELL,

THOMAS BOND,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

H. C. PARSONS,

of the incorporators. MILITARY NOTICES.

A adjourned meeting of the company will be a held at PARTINGTON & BROWER'S, 1414 Frank if iln street, TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock, to it complete arrangements for selebrating the twenty-sixth anniversary. All persons who were at any time members of the company are requested to attend.

JOHN J. H. BROWEE, Secretary.

10 11-11*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankrupley was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Fistrict of Virginia against the estate of W. P. Walker, of Greenville county, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own patision; that the payment of any debts and the delivery or any property belonging to said bankruptio him and for his use, and the transier of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meding of the crediters of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his settet, will be held at a sourt of bankrupty to be holden at Petersburg. Va., before J. L. Waterman, Esq., register in bankrupty of er said district, on the 25th of April, A. D. 1876, as 10 o'clock A. M.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT

ENTEN PARASOLS NEW PARA-INSI-The largest line of these goods you wi an at STOLE BROTHERS'. Their prices are BLACK SILKS at 80c. worth \$1, at \$1.10 worth

\$1.45, at \$1.80 worth \$1.75, at \$1.62% reduced from \$2: Our \$2 BLACK SILK is the best quality ever offered for that price;

COLORED SILKS from 85c. up to the very best and finest grades, comprising all the newest shades.

We have all the novelties of the season in our DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT, and call the special attention of the ladies to our BEOCADE LUSTRES, which we offer very chesp. CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear at very

low figures : We have the best 50 and 60c. CASSIMERES in the

eity. Save money by looking at our stock before purchasing elewhere. WHITE-AND-BED CHECKED MATTINGS IN 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, at less than market value ;

Handsome LACE CURTAINS marked down to one third of their value in order to close out WINDOW-SHADES and FIXTURES at very low prices: 200 desen DAMASK TOWELS at \$3 per dosen

TABLE-CLOTHS and TABLE-COVERS at lower prices than ever: KID GLOVES, CORSETS, LACE TIES, COMBS CADIES and MISSES WHITE and FANCY HOSE at one half of their value; Another lot of 4,000 yards of CAMBRIC EDG-

INGS and INSERTINGS, in new and choice designs, from Se. up. The best bargains yet: Seventy-five WHITE 12-4 BED-QUILTS at \$4, reduced from \$7.50; 200 WHITE BED-QUILTS at \$1 and \$1.25 worth \$2. SWISS MUSLIN, very cheap.

A large stock of PLAIN, PLAID, and STRIPED

TAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PIQUES,

TARLATANS, and CAMBRICS. Our DOMESTIC GOODS are all sold at east prices. Some more 4c. COTTON and 5c. CALI-COES. New styles of BUSTLES. SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACHINE OIL, MA-CHINE NEEDLES, BLEACHED and UN

BLEACHED ENITTING COTTONS, COTTON YARNS. &c. Call for Brainerd & Armstrong's SEWING

SILK-the best you can use-for sale by SYCLE BROTHERS. No. 429 Broad street. between Fourth and Fifth streets

REOPENING OF THE PARIS MILLINERY COMPANY .- This company beg to announce that they have reopened their milinerylouse for the spring trade, and offer to the trade and ladies of Richmond and surroundings the largest and most extensive stock of FRENCH MIL-LINERY GOODS ever offered in Richmond, being elected and mostly imported for this section.

Our prices are very low, and all goods was At wholesale and retail at our old stand, over LEYY BEOTHERS', Main street. The grand spring opening is on the 13TH Of

MADAMA KATE DE LAFORCE, PRIL. ap 4-10t Richmond Manager. GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER AT COHEN BROTHERS'.

Black Silks at 50c.; Bellon's Taffeta only 90c., solenerally at \$1.40, at \$1 formerly sold at \$1.50 81.50—just reduced from \$1.80; Gros de Paris at \$1.50—just reduced from \$1.80; Gros-Grain Cachemire de France, \$1.75—warranted fully worth \$2.75; Cachemire des Indes, \$2.05—formerly sold at \$3; Cachemire Princesse Royale, satinfinish, of the best Lyons manufacturers, at \$2.50— The above goods were purchased from an insolvent importer, and are sold at less than original r sold for less than \$4.

Curopean cost.

Also, a large stock of Colored Silks in plain and ancy. Their stock of Alpaca is the best and cheapstever offered in the city. They were principally all purchased at auction, and with special regard to all purchased at auction, and with special regard to not taking dust nor changing in shade. Their Alpaca at 40c. is fully admitted to be worth 50c Their Siik Lustre at 50c. is the same previously sold at 80c.; also, Alpacas at 20 and 23c. reduced Among their large and varied styles of Dres

foods can be found very pretty Plaids at 12% and 6%c.: Prochedes, and all the novelties of the sea on. Their White Goods, French and domestic purchased below any reasonable value, are principally all sold at near haif price. In consequence of the receipt of 1.500 yards more of White Linen Lawn, purchased by their New York buyer at auction; they are applied to reduce the receipt of 1.500 yards more of White Linen Lawn, purchased by their New York buyer at auction; they are applied to reduce the receipt of the receipt o tion, they are enabled to reduce it to Touch, as season's price having been 40c. Their Lace Stripe at 20c. was formerly sold at 37c.; also, Victoria Lawns, Check Muslin, French Nainsooks, India Twills, Swiss Muslins, and many other White Goods at prices never known before. The Corded oods, at prices never known before. The Corded ique at 12%c. is the best in the city; French at 5c.—selling generally at 50c. ap 1

BOTHERS' A LANGE STORY AT COHEN ROTHEBS', a large stock of Parasols with the ate automatic improvements. Their stock of Kielloves of over 300 dozen, in which they closed out the stock of the control of the stock of the retiring importer, including White, Opera Shade Colored; and Black, two and some three button and which they sell at 75c., are the most reliable goods ever offered—heretofore at \$1.50; also, two-three-, and four-button Thread Gloves at less that usual price.

COHEN BROTHERS ARE JUST in receipt of a large stock of Prints at 5 and 64c.—
the same quality formerly sold at 8 to 10c; also Cottons from 5c, up; all the most popular brands at the lowest prices. Sheetings from 25c, up remnants of pure Linen at 25c, also, 1,200 yards Linen (not, in remnants) at 50c, worth 85c, to \$1,25. Their stock of Hamburgh Embrodery is the largest and cheapest ever offered in the city. the largest and cheapest ever offered in the city; being purchased at a great sacridee, they are offering them at the most astonishing prices. Children's Braided Pique Bibs at 20c.; 1.500 yards Cotton Edge at 15c. for 12 yards; 1.100 yards Hamburgh Edge at from 25 to 50c. for 12 yards; 550 French Wove Corsets at 37c., at 50c, selling everywhere at 65c.; besides many other grades, they would call special attention to their \$1.50. Corset worth \$2.75. A very large stock of White and Colored Matting, purchased at a late auction, much below market value. These goods are perfectly fresh, and the best ever offered,

HO I FOR NEW GOODS, CHEAR

GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS WILLIAM THALBIMER'S,

601 BROAD STERET.

I will open on MONDAY and during the entit enth fifty cases of NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS,

and will offer SPECIAL BARGAINS the whole season, and invite the attention of the public. I buy and sell for CASH only, and can give extra 200 pieces good and choice CALICORS at 6%c. ;

200 pieces best and choice CALICOES at 8%c. 1 and other good COTTON: AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK ALPACAS, the best and cheapest goods 5 to 20e, more; 1879 OLID-COLOR and PLAID DRESS GOODS-a

large line at castra lew prices; I wonly thousand yards of the best PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%c. worth 20c. a yard-all new and choice styles.

PARABOLS! PARASOLS! one thousand SILK, COTTON, and ALPAC. PARABOLS from 25c. to \$5 apiece—latest styles

Twelve hundred pairs (new shades) TWO-BUT TON KID GLOVES at 75c., \$1, and \$1.25. For bargains do not fall to call at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S. mb 18-Tu.Th&S

NEW SUPPLY SPRING GOODS

GLOVES! GLOVES!

T. R PRICE & CO. have opened new DRESS GOODS in REVERSIBLE POPLINS, CAMEL'S-HAIR POPLINS, PLAID and STRIPED POPLINS. KID GLOVES, HOSIKET, PARS. BLACK GRENADIMES, SSe. to \$1.58; SHE GREEADINES, \$2 10 68; MOURNING GOODS in great variety, TAMISE, BOMBARINES, HENRIETTAS, CRAPE CLOTHS, &c.

All BLEACHED and BROWN GOODS, SHEET-NGS, &c., sold at about manufacturer's cost. PARASOLS-A great show.

EFFOR OFFENDIVE BREATH from MEADE & SAKEE'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH-

Price, 500. a bottle. To whiten and preserve the BAKERS BAFONINE DEN TIPLIOE Price, See. a box.

Ask your dragglet for the

pertify to their stages.

EST WE WILL OPEN TO DAY AS MOR THIRTHEN BALES of that excellent FINE

EPROLES NORSONS.

BROWN COTTON at 44. a yard... Excellent HEAVY BEOWN COSTON at Ra.

NEW DRESS GOODS NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW DRESS GOODS

AT LEVY BROTHERY. AT LEVY BROTHERS. AP LEVY BROTHERS

STREET W Our W. W. U. WHITE DRESS SHIRT at \$1.26 is the cheapest and best made, and the

MOST PERFECT-FITTING SHIRT

n this city. It is made of good Irish Linen and

Wamsutta Cotton, and by the best hands to be found in this city. LEVY BROTHERS

Look at our 60c. PLAID DRESS GOODS.

Don't forget that LEVY BROTHERS sell an excellent article of WHITE PIQUE at 15%. a yard which is really worth 30c.

For bargains in DRY GOODS go to COOPER A SA THEM LEYY BROTHERS. NINE-QUARTER UTIGA BLEACHED SHEET.

ING at Soe. a yard; PEN-QUARTER UTICA BLEACHED SHEET. ING at 35c, a yard, LEVY BROTHERS

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at 21

NEW PLAID DRESS GOODS just received

BLACK GROS-GRAIN BILK at \$1.25 per yard; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$1:35 per yard : BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$1.50 per yard: BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$1.75 per yard

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$2.50 per yard; BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$3 per vard: BLACK-AND-WHITE OHEOKED SILK.

BLACK GHOS-GRAIN SILK at \$8 per yard ;

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at \$2.25 per yard :

BLACK-AND-WHITE STRIPED SILK at Sic COLORED SILKS in great variety.

LEVY BROTHERS.

All the novelties in SPRING DRESS GOODS.

02

WE OPEN TO-DAY THREE CASES

COTTON.

superier to Androscottin or Auburn, at 10e. a LEYY BROTHEBE

Look at our 85c. BLACK MOHAIR, really would e cheap at \$1.25.

CALICOES at Se., 64c., and 84c.fore of those good and pretty PRINTS at 5c.; also, large lot of CALICOES and SHIRTINGS at 646. est PRINTS at 8%c. T. R. PRIGE & CO.

CENTENNIAL SILKS. GRAND STOCK BLACK SILKS. THOS. R. PRICE & CO. have just received a fresh supply of those superb CENTEN MIAL BLACE SILES. Magnificent in Justre, angequalled in

No. 13 NORTH ELEVENOR OFFICE,

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT A paid their STATE: TAXES for 1875 are requested to do so at once and save themselves from the penalty of the law and the collectors the appleasant duty of restraining their property. Fatther delay cannot be allowed.

WILLIAM P. RAGLAND.

ap 11-1w Assistant Treasurer. ICENSE-TAX FOR 1876.

RICHMOND, VA. April 16, 1876. This office will be epen from 9 o'clock A. K. to 6 o'clock P. M. from 16th to 30th tastant faelts sive for the puropose of receiving from all person assessed with a

ORDINANCE, CHAPTER XIE. SECTION 19: "The sellector shall upon the 16th day of Apid proceed to collect all license-taxes not previously paid; and any person liable to such taxes who shall prosecute his business after the 1st day of Hal without having paid such tax shall be liable to a fine of not less than ONE DOLLAR nor more than FIVE DOLLARS for every day of default, .mis .magolie for F. REGNAULT, ap 11-6t# 28th#29th E'x ataxia Teollecier.

PEAL ESTATE . ALOU- 15 The DELINQUENT FOR TAXES, 1875.

taxes on

RIGHMOND, VA., April 10, 1876. Notice is hereby given that the list of delingseos

will be published in the DAILY IMSPATOR OF WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, and on the Ist 45 of May next—the last-maned day belse Monday the first day of the May term of the HUSSINGS COURT, Shat being the day designated by ordinance for sale of lands delinquent for elty taxes. And all property so published will be subjected to an ADDITIONAL PRINALET OF THE PER CENT. for charges, and one PER CENT. for commissions,

ed Tiero isesule John P. REGNAULT, Bronword, April 4, 1876.

NOTICE.—The assessment of LICENSE TOTICE.—The ossessment of LICENSTATES for 1876 has been placed in the same for the inspection of all encourage.

The Finance Committee will be in section at the Council chember, Erned street, on WEDNAMAL the 18th and THUSBUAY the 18th instant, between the hours of 5 and 7 clock P. M. for the tween the hours of 5 and 7 clock P. M. for the purpose of bearing and considering appears fined purpose of bearing and considering appears fined agreement. ap 4-tapis

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, 40

CARRIAGES. WAGONS. LA

FOR SALE.—Having no botse, I will sell my TOP. BUGGY, either with or without harness, at a great bargain. All m good order. Apply to GRORGE B. STEEL, Dentist, GRORGE B. STEEL, Dentist, 788 Main sired.

FOR SALE. NEW AND SE
TOND—HAND ONE-HORSE and TWO-HORSE STEEL OARTS and WAGONS. Terms: Bour meaths' time for new WAGONS. Terms: Bour meaths

CLEANING, DYEING, &c CLEANING, CLEANING, CLEANING CLEANING COLEANING COLEANING CLEANING CLEANING CLEANING COLORED TO THE PADED, CLEANING and COLORED TO THE PADED CLEANING ADDRESS DOCUMENTS ADDRESS OF THE PADE COLORED CO all other articles of wearing apparel. Bress dyed, and the recovation of mourning social failty. All work done prempty, and cheaper the same can be done from the other than the same can be done from the clear here. I work the many the many than the charter and Cleaning Friendlishment, Marshall street and the plicing Continue, Lip, Liptil & Mile.

Ap 11-1m